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CURRENT PROBLEMS OF OUR JURISPRUDENCE

Borba's correspondent, Aleksandar Mancic, made a call upon the President of the Supreme Court of the FPRY, Dr. Josip Hrnčević and requested him to answer several questions in regard to the carrying out of the decisions of the Fourth Plenum of the CC CPY for the further strengthening of jurisprudence.

Question: What has been done since the Fourth Plenum of the CC CPY in organisational arrangement of our courts and improvement of material conditions?

Answer: On the basis of inspection and consultative meetings with the judges which are held in the Supreme Courts, it was established that since the Fourth Plenum of the CC CPY visible results have been obtained hitherto in the organisational arrangements of our courts and creation of better material conditions for normal functioning of judicial activities. In the meanwhile 37 new Regional Courts were formed, in the Vojvodina 2, Croatia 8, B & H 8, Slovenia 2 in Macedonia 1, in Montenegro 1 and in Serbia 12. On the territory of Yugoslavia we have 65 Regional Courts while before we had only 28. We have 366 District Courts.

A number of Courts have been brought back to their own buildings which were occupied by other state institutions after the liberation. The Supreme and Regional Courts are to a great extent filled with new judges, and during the assignment of judges to District Courts our objective was that there should not be one District Court without at least one judge who has not passed his final examinations as a judge.

By the coming into force of the decree concerning the salaries of judges and Public Prosecutors the material position of the judges has been improved, which is also one of the reasons that a greater number of finished students of law show a greater interest in joining the legal profession.

The Material Expenditure for the Law Courts has been increased to a great extent

One must underline that the increase in the number of courts and their activities demands amongst other things an increase in material expenditure. If we mark actual expenditure for the needs of the courts in 1951 with the index 100, then the average material expenditure foreseen for the whole territory of Yugoslavia for 1952 362. Above this average stands B & H with 457.9 and Macedonia with 407, which is perfectly comprehensible because the court buildings and furniture in B & H were destroyed or damaged, while in Macedonia one had to form a greater number of courts. The index of material expenditure foreseen for the courts in Croatia is 290.3, i.e., much below the general average.

The question of whether some of the Regional Courts are needed

I think it is necessary that the problem should be examined if one should form Regional Courts, where they are formed - for example, is not the number of Regional Courts in B & H, in spite of bad communications in some regions, too great; does Dalmatia need four Regional Courts; is not the Regional Court in Zagreb which encompasses the precincts of the town of Zagreb and 14 District Courts too great? etc. In connection with this one should examine again if the selection of new judges and their assignment was carried out in the best possible way everywhere and should not one in this regard make certain small corrections.

In short; on the basis of inspection of activities of courts and consultative meetings held in the Supreme Courts one should carry out in a consequent manner and to the very end the reorganisation of courts.

Question: What progress has been made in raising the political and professional quality of judicial work?

Answer: The central problem of our jurisprudence is the improvement of our political and professional quality of judicial work. Has any success been obtained in this regard?

The recommendations of the Fourth Plenum of the CC CPY concerning the further strengthening of jurisprudence and law produced in the ranks of the judges lively interest and gave them incitement to think today more and discuss more than formerly concerning the character of our legislature and their role in the struggle for a consequent appliance of law. One could say that the decisions of the Fourth Plenum moved the courts. They are not any longer satisfied today to "execute their daily tasks" but they imbue themselves both professionally and politically in their work and wish sincerely to justify the confidence placed in them by representative bodies who elected them.

We have not yet obtained a vital improvement in judicial work

As a result of these strivings the quality of judicial decisions has begun to improve. There is a much greater number of sensible and convincing court decisions, particularly so in the work of the District Court and yet we cannot say that we have obtained a vital success in raising the quality of our jurisprudence. It is evident that in this regard we will require a longer period of time and struggle. If we assess the quality of work of the courts by the number of quashed sentences passed by District Courts we see that 22.3% of sentences passed in criminal acts by Regional and District Courts were quashed and in Administrative (Common Law) disputes 33.5%.

Putting aside the fact that the higher courts sometimes quashed sentences of District Courts without sufficient foundation, yet the percentage of unfounded District Court decisions is too great, which shows that the quality of District Court decisions is

And quashed decisions one can always still find a larger number of such in which are expressed the formal - legislative and backward conceptions of individual judges. Yet in spite of these and other weaknesses one can say that our jurisprudence, thanks to measures by the People's Authorities and the strivings of the judges themselves, find in the process of continuous improvement.

The strengthening and not weakening of the jury

Question: What is the role and what is the contribution of lay judges in the work of councils and what problems appear in the activities of the juries?

Answer: Our Supreme, District and Regional Courts in criminal and communal law acts decide as a rule in Councils which are composed of a judge and two lay judges. All the judges, both the permanent as well as the lay judges are elected by representative bodies to whom the courts are responsible for their work. The lay judges at trials are equal in everything permanent judges. The jury is that institution in our jurisprudence in which is realised the participation of the people in the execution of the law. Therefore, the prospects of the further development is the strengthening, and not the weakening of the jury. I am underlining this because there are people amongst them and individual judges, who because of different difficulties which in connection with jury duties think wrongly that the jury should be abolished and returned to the system of exclusively professional judges.

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50,000 Jurymen in our Courts

In our courts participate nearly 50,000 jurymen of whom 88% are men and 12% women. A Regional Court on an average has 204 and the District Court 120 jurymen. What have our experiences so far been with the jury and jurymen?

In all the courts where jurymen have been elected who are capable and true to the cause of socialism, where the jurymen regularly responded to trials where they were active, we had hitherto obtained good results. Such jurymen introduced at trials progressive conceptions and consequently in such cases the court decisions are generally legal and just. Where these conditions are not fulfilled, where as jurymen have been elected people who have not sufficient authority, where they do not respond regularly to calls or are passive and leave the whole trial in the hands of the permanent judge - there the results are bad.

In order to strengthen the role of the jury in our judicial system it is necessary that the District People's Committees, together with the Presidents of the District and Regional Courts, as early as possible, without waiting for the new law concerning the organisation of the People's Courts should re-examine the composition and work of the jurymen on their territory. It is particularly necessary that the weaker jurymen and those who irregularly execute their jurymen's tasks should be substituted by men of authority, the most conscious men from the ranks of the workers' syndicates and social institutions and organisations. From the villages, as jurymen should be elected also the most conscious cooperative members and individual peasants.

Directors and chiefs must not prevent workers-jurymen from going to trials. As jurymen one should not elect people who are really overworked with other state and social activities, and the jurymen must respond to the calls to go to trial, because by not coming or coming late they introduce disorder in the work of the courts. The directors of enterprises and heads of institutions must not prevent workers and employees who have been elected as jurymen from attending trials.

I think that it would be necessary to foresee in the new law concerning the organisation of the People's Courts that jurymen should be elected for one year, in a way that the same person can be re-elected several times as jurymen. In this way the composition of the jury will be improved and its role strengthened in the execution of jurisprudence.

The Majority of Criticism by the Press in Connection with Court Activities is Well-Founded and its Influence is Positive

Question: What could you tell me about public criticism of judicial work and particularly in connection with criticism in the daily press?

Answer: Our courts are responsible for their work to representative bodies which have elected them. The District Regional Courts send half-yearly reports to the District People's Committees concerning their work, and since the Fourth Plenum of the CC CPY a greater number of District People's Committees has in fact begun to examine the problems of judicature on their territory. In the same way our press too treats actual problems of our judicial practice.

No doubt that the acquaintance of our public with problems of jurisprudence and public discussion should be set upon a broader basis. In this connection an important role should be played by jurists' associations. In this respect the question

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of public criticism of judicial work is posed and particularly if it is suitable that the People's Committees publish their criticism of judicial work based on concrete court decisions, or if they should be only a criticism in general without reference to concrete judicial decisions.

Some judges, namely, consider it as unjust that certain judicial decisions should be discussed in public, specially in regard to pending decisions, because such discussion can create the impression as if pressure is exerted upon the concrete case. On the other side it is underlined that unfounded criticism, particularly if it is not founded on conscientious collection and right presentation of data might go to the detriment of the reputation of the court.

Although there were individual cases of unjust criticism of judicial work, one can say with certainty that the majority of critical observations on the work of courts was based on principles and that they had a positive influence on the courts. If criticism is unfounded, each of our citizens, and even the court, has the right to reply publicly to such criticism.

I believe that punishment for thefts, embezzlements and wastage of the people's property should be heavier

Question: The judges are often criticised for meting out mild sentences for thefts and embezzlement of the people's property. What can you tell us in regard to them?

Answer: One of the problems in judging criminal acts represents a certain increase of the criminal act against socialist and private property. No doubt that the increase in criminal cases in courts, on one side, is the result of the successful work by the organs of the criminal services in exposing criminal acts but one could not say that this is the sole cause for the increase in criminal cases.

One sometimes thinks that the increase of criminal acts against the property is exclusively the result of mild punishment. There are cases of unjustified mild punishments, particularly in the case of recurrent offences, but this is not the only one and main reason for the increase of criminal cases.

Of the measures which we can carry out today to decrease criminal acts against property, in the first place against socialist property, is the increase in vigility and control by the working collective and every individual worker, employee and citizen in regard to the protection and disposal of the people's property. And further, one should brand morally and unmercifully punish those who steal and embezzle. The protection of the people's property is not only the affair of state organs, criminal services, public prosecutor's offices and the court, it is a common affair of the whole social community, in the first place of workers' collectives. There is no doubt that the new system of management of social-economic enterprises and a new way of distributing social revenue will be a powerful incitement for the struggle against thefts and waste of socialist property. But besides this I consider that this fight must be further sharpened and that the executors of criminal acts of theft, embezzlement and waste of people's property should be more sternly punished.

In regard to establishing sentences, I would like to point out two sides of this question.

As I have already said, there are quite a number of cases where courts meted out mild sentences to executors of heavy criminal acts. We have cases that for thefts conditional sentences were passed and that for example an embezzler of state money has already been sentenced for the same act to 3 years' imprisonment, obtained

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immediately upon his release employment and as middleman ; executed a number of serious embezzlements and damaged the state by several hundred thousand dinars and for this act was sentenced to only 3 years 8 months' imprisonment. Such occurrences can no longer be tolerated. As far as the general course is concerned in meting out sentences, I consider that no need arises for some mechanically linear sharpening of punishments. It is the question that individual cases who are particularly serious and which provoke dissatisfaction amongst the people should be selected justly and punished in an exemplary way.

A great number of divorce cases

What are the basic problems of judicial practice in solving cases of common law?

Answer: In the field of common law problematics one should point out in the first place the sudden increase in common law disputes. Lately the courts are very much occupied with common law problems which arise in connection with development of peasant agricultural co-operativeism. One can say that the courts are striving hard to find not only legal but also just political solutions of these problems. And in doing this the courts have in mind both the protection of peasant agricultural development as well as the protection of guaranteed rights by law and the interests of individual peasants. There is no doubt that a more detailed legal settlement of property relations in the village will ease and improve the work of the courts to a great extent.

Of all the other forms of common law disputes one should point out particularly and separately the great number of divorce cases. In 1951 the courts solved 33,275 divorce cases. The enormous majority demands a divorce by stating that their martial relations have been disturbed to such a measure that common life has become insupportable. These cases are often very complicated and in them are expressed differences in character, personal habits, conceptions and interests of the married couple. These disputes suffer the least from a patterned way of solution. In solving these disputes the court must approach them with full freedom of healthy judgment - having in mind on one side the protection of the marriage and family, and on the other side the protection of personal freedom of the married couple whom one cannot force to live together when this is insupportable to them. Personally, I think it is justified that the solution of divorce should be carried over from the competence of District to that of the Regional Courts.

(BORBA - 11th March, 1952).

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EDVARD KARDELJ RECEIVES MEYER COHEN .

Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier of Yugoslav Government Edvard Kardelj received day before yesterday Mr. Meyer Cohen, UN representative and ofr specialised agencies for technical aid. Mr. Cohen explained his tasks to minister Kardelj in connection with the execution of technical aid which is given to Yugoslavia according to needs and demands by the FPRY Government on the basis of concluded agreement.

(Tanjug).

(BORBA , March 15, 1952).RECEPTION GIVEN BY AMBASSADOR IVEKOVIC IN CONNECTION WITH HIS PRESEN -
TATION OF CREDENTIALS.

(Bonn , March 14).

The Yugoslav Ambassador to Western Germany Dr. Mladen Ivekovic held last night a reception in connection with his presentation of credentials. The reception was attended by representatives of the Western Germany Government, High Commission, diplomatic corps, members of the Western Germany Parliament, representatives of the press and others.

This afternoon, the Chancellor and Foreign Affairs Minister of the Federal Republic of Western Germany Dr. Conrad Adenauer received FPRY Ambassador Dr. Mladen Ivekovic and spend over 30 minutes in cordial conversation with him. (Tanjug).

(BORBA , March 15, 1952).RECEPTION IN HONOUR OF MR. PAUL GINSBERG GIVEN BY THE FPRY WAR VETE-
RANS FEDERATION .

(Belgrade, March 14).

At the Home of the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav War Veterans Federation a reception was held last night in honour of Mr. Paul Ginsberg, President of the Organisation of Jewish War Veterans in the USA. At this reception were present Velimir Stojnic, member of the Executive of the CC of the War Veterans' Federation, Major-General of the Yugoslav People's Army, Dr. Krauss, University Professor Dr. Albert Weiss and Oscar Davico. In the name of the Central Committee of the Federation of Disabled War Veterans present were the President of the Central Committee Lt. General Mileje Milojevic and Boza Pavlovic, Secretary General of the Federation of War Veterans of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Paul Ginsberg was greeted by Velimir Stojnic who gave him a gift of the Central Committee of the War Veterans' Federation of Yugoslavia on this occasion. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 15th March, 1952).

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On the basis of the Art. 38, paragraph 2 of the Law on the planned management of National Economy and upon the proposal of the President of the Federal Council for Public Health and Social Welfare, the Federal Government issues hereby the following

D E C R E E

on the use of the wage fund and on earnings
of workers and employees of economic enterprises

I. Basic provisions

Art. 1

Workers and employees engaged by economic enterprises are entitled to a specified remuneration for their exertions

Art. 2

Remunerations or earnings are to be paid from the wage fund established by economic enterprises in conformity with special provisions. The extent of remuneration conforms to the tariff specified by rules of economic enterprises (the tariff rules). These rules are to be adopted by the workers' councils of enterprises in agreement with a competent labour officer delegated on the part of the Central Council of Labour Unions of Yugoslavia.

This tariff is to serve at the same time also as a basis for estimating expences and calculating costs of particular products of enterprises.

Art. 3

The extent of the realized earning of each worker and employee depends both on the realization of tasks of each worker and employee and on consummation of the independent plans of enterprises.

Art. 4

The tariff items referred to by the tariff rules of the enterprises are not to be below the minimum tariff items specified by this Decree.

Art. 5

Norms and other standards for estimating efficiency are to be established by enterprises independently.

Art. 6

The realized wage fund is to be debited for earnings and other remunerations of workers and employees connected with the wage fund.

II. The Tariff Rules of Enterprises

Art. 7

The draft of the tariff rules is to be prepared by the managing board of the enterprise in question.

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The draft tariff rules must be placed for the perusal of workers at least eight days prior to the meeting of the workers' council which is to be convoked for the purpose of passing such rules.

The adopted rules are to be forwarded to the competent higher labour body for approval.

Rules cannot be implemented before they are approved by the competent higher labour body.

The competent labour body is either to approve or make its remarks on such rules at the latest within the period of 15 days. In case that such approval has not been given or remarks made within such a period of time, rules are to be considered as approved.

Art.8

If the concerned enterprise and the competent labour body would fail to reach an agreement with respect to the rules the items of controversy are to be settled by an arbitration court formed by the Federal Government, People's Republics or People's Committees.

These arbitration courts are to consist of three members and three deputies of which one is to be delegated by the concerned enterprise, another by the concerned labour body and the third, which is at the same time the president, by the competent economic-administrative body.

Art.9

Every enterprise must pass its tariff rules.

Art.10

The tariff rules of the enterprises refer particularly to:

- 1) The tariff items for determining earnings of workers and employees, specified on the basis of the working positions or work done by them;
- 2) The method of establishing performance;
- 3) Remunerations in case of interruptions;
- 4) The method of computing and paying remunerations and extending advances;
- 5) The authorizations extended to the managing board and their rectors with regard to the question of determining the tariff items for establishing earnings.

For working positions and work done by workers, the tariff items refer as a rule to performance per hour, and only in exceptional cases to work done per month.

For working positions of employees, the tariff items may refer either to work done per hour, per day or per month.

In passing the tariff rules the concerned enterprises are to decide to which time units their tariff items are to refer.

In case of necessity the managing boards may establish the tariff items for determining earnings also for the provisional working positions which are not provided for by the rules, adhering thereby to the relations established by the tariff rules.

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Art.11

The tariff rules are to specify the minimum period of validity of established norms or other methods of determining performance and provide the instances in which the established norms and other methods of determining efficiency may be altered even prior to the expiration of the specified period of time.

The tariff rules may authorise managing boards, directors of enterprises or special commissions to establish norms for particular jobs and change some of them within the given limits.

Workers' councils of particular enterprises are to issue tariffs for all work done according to norms.

Art.12

All tariff rules must without fail have a provision on the duration of their validity.

In case that the workers' councils and competent labour bodies should not request the substitution of the tariff rules at the time of their expiration, their validity is to continue for the same period of time.

Art.13

One must propose the tariff rules for amendment :

- enterprise:
1. Upon the demand of the labour body of the enterprise;
 2. Upon the demand of the workers' council of the enterprise;
 3. upon the request of the higher labour body, and
 4. Upon the demand of the competent economic-administrative body.

In case that the workers' council of the enterprise and the competent higher labour body, or anyone of them, would disagree with the demand for changing such rules, this question is to be settled upon request by the arbitration court in accordance with the Art.8 of this Decree.

Art.14

In case that the tariff rules do not comply to the legal and other provisions, the economic-administrative body may demand that they should be brought into conformity with the existing provisions, fixing the date for this.

If workers' councils and competent higher labour bodies should fail to comply with such an order in a given period of time, the economic-administrative body has the right to cancel the rules as a whole or only provisions which are contrary to the existing laws.

Against such decisions, cancelling rules or some of their provisions, workers' councils of enterprises and labour bodies which took part in passing them, may file their complaints to the courts competent for administrative disputes.

III. The minimum tariffs

Art.15

The tariff items for determining earnings specified by the rules are to be minimum:

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a) for workers
 engaged on jobs requiring highly qualified skill,
 30 dinars per hour;
 engaged on jobs requiring qualified skill, 26 dinars
 per hour;
 engaged on jobs requiring semi-qualified skill, 23
 dinars per hour;
 engaged on jobs requiring no qualification, 20
 dinars per hour.

b) for employees
 engaged on jobs requiring highly qualified skill,
 230 dinars per day or 6,000 dinars per month;
 engaged on jobs requiring medium qualifications,
 192 dinars per day or 5,000 dinars per month;
 engaged on jobs requiring elementary skill,
 165 dinars per day or 4,200 dinars per month;
 engaged on auxiliary jobs 146 dinars per day or
 3,800 dinars per month.

IV. Calculation and payment of earnings of workers and employees

Art.16

An economic enterprise may dispose only with the wage fund realized in accordance with the Art.15 of the Regulation on principles governing transactions of economic enterprises.

Art.17

Prior to their final calculations, means of the wage fund are to be allocated and payments made in full:

- a) for remunerating persons trained in the enterprises also for its own requirements;
- b) sick leave allowances for periods not exceeding 7 days;
- c) annual leave remuneration;
- d) transportation fares for workers and employees;

e) extra daily allowances for persons travelling in official capacity or for those transferred.

If an official journey is made upon the invitation or order of an economic-administrative or some other kind of state body or social organization, travelling expenses are to be borne by such a body.

Art.18

After making allocations for payments stipulated under Art.17, the remaining means are assigned to earnings of workers and employees and following outlays in proportion to the realization of so formed wage fund with respect to the total amount of outlays made on account of the wage fund:

- a) allowance for the separation from family;
- b) allowance for the annual leaves;
- c) allowance for work done outside the enterprise.

Outlays quoted under a, b and c are not to exceed the maximum amounts specified by provisions which instituted them

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Art.19

The basis for calculating earnings of workers and employees of an enterprise in allocating means of the wage fund in accordance with the Art.18 of this Decree, is obtained by calculating the achieved effect of work or the time spent on a job of each worker or employee according to the tariff item fixed by the tariff rules for the working position or jobs on which he is engaged.

Art.20

Particular enterprises may provide by their tariff rules to divide their realized wage funds on particular branches of production in proportion of their participation in realizing income. In that case remuneration of individual workers and employees is finally calculated within the limits of such amounts for particular branches of production.

If an enterprise divides beforehand its realized wage fund among its branches of production, its tariff rules should have provisions which are to settle the question of remuneration of workers and employees of particular branches of production who due to the objective reasons failed to realize their task.

Art.21

In case that the means of the realized wage fund of an enterprise are not sufficient even for the minimum tariff items for workers and employees engaged by the enterprise during the past computing period, the state is to ensure it the required amounts up to that minimum.

Such an amount the enterprise is to divide according to the provisions of its tariff rules.

Art. 22

Workers and employees of enterprises calculating their income at the end of the business year participate in the final division of wage fund if they are still working for the enterprise at the end of the period for which calculation is made, or if they spent at least three months in that enterprise during that period (excepted are workers engaged for a season lasting less than three months, in which case the minimum period may be less), provided that their working relations have been broken through no fault of theirs.

Art.23

Earnings of workers and employees are paid to them after periods of time stipulated by the tariff rules.

If the wage fund of an enterprise cannot be established within the periods stipulated by the tariff rules, workers and employees are to receive advances at least once a month until such wage fund is established.

V. Remuneration for overtime and night work.

Art.24

For hours spent in overtime work and that done on holidays the tariff determined by the rules is to be increased by 50%

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provided they are ordered to work overtime by competent body.

For employees, the tariff rates for overtime work may be increased for 50%, provided that such an overtime work has been found to be necessary and ordered by the managing board of the enterprise in question. This provision does not refer to the leading officer.

For every hour of the night work which has not been done during the regular shift, the tariff rates fixed by the tariff rules are increased by 12.5% for workers and employees.

VI. Supervision and procedure for filing complaints

Art.25

Against decisions relating to the assignment of working positions or jobs and to the determination of tariffs referring to time or the effect of work, workers and employees are entitled to file their complaints to the managing boards of their enterprises within a period of eight days after such assignments or passed decisions relating to tariff rates.

Workers and employees may also express their disagreement with the calculation of the realized earnings with the remuneration for overtime and night work as well as with the norms set up by the enterprise. Managing boards should pass their decisions in connection with such complaints within a period of eight days. Submission of complaints of workers or employees does not deprive them of the right to file their complaints to the regular courts.

Leading officers, dissatisfied with their positions, are to submit their complaints to the workers' council of their respective enterprises.

Art.26

The competent economic-administrative bodies, financial officers and those engaged by the office of the inspection of work are authorized to supervise implementation of this Decree.

Art.27

The economic-administrative bodies are to execute the general supervision of the implementation of the tariff rules.

The financial officers are to supervise formation of the wage fund.

Officers of the office of the inspection of work are to supervise everything connected with particular tariff rates and personal rights affecting earnings of individual workers.

Art.28

In performing their tasks, officers mentioned above are authorized to examine books, premises, technical installations, calculations and other financial documents of economic enterprises.

Art.29

If it should be found that the formation of the wage fund was contrary to the existing provisions, the competent financial

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officer will issue his order for removing found irregularities within a specified period of time. If the enterprise does not comply with these orders in a given period of time, the financial officer will request the competent branch of the National Bank of the FPRY to stop payments to the concerned enterprise for meeting wages until it obeys his order.

Against orders issued by the financial officer on the basis of the provision quoted above, the concerned enterprise may file its complaint to the competent higher financial body. The execution of the order is not to be stopped by the complaint. Officers of the office for the inspection of work may order, within the limits of special provisions, removal on the spot of irregularities found out with respect to the particular tariff rates and personal rights affecting workers wages.

Art.30

The President of the Federal Council for Public Health and Social Welfare is to issue in agreement with the Minister of the National Defence special instructions regarding supervision and rights of the officers of the inspection of work in performing their tasks in enterprises of the Ministry of the National Defence.

VII. Provisional and closing provisions

Art. 31

Provisions of this Decree are also to be implemented on workers and employees engaged by economic associations and other economic organizations.

Art.32

For particular economic regions one may pass special provisions regarding distribution of the wage fund and earnings of workers and employees.

Art.33

Pending the announcement of the tariff rules of an enterprise, wages determined on the basis of the existing provisions are to be in effect but they are to be paid only within the limits of the realized wage fund.

Art.34

Workers and employees engaged by economic enterprises are to receive their wages, salaries and advances partly in industrial scrips entitling them to buy industrial goods at a rebate of 80%. The part which is to be paid in industrial scrips is to be determined by special provisions.

The Federal Economic Council may pass its decision abolishing partial payment of wages and advances in form of industrial scrips.

Art.35

The detailed provisions for implementing this Decree are to be passed by the President of the Federal Council for Public Health and Social Welfare in agreement with the President of the Economic Council.

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Art.36

The President of the Federal Council for Public Health and Social Welfare and the Federal Minister of Finance are hereby authorized to pass in agreement with the President of the Federal Council for Legislature and Promotion of People's Authority provisions relating to the travelling and moving expenses of workers and employees engaged in economy.

Art.37

This Decree is to be effective from the date it is published in the Official Gazette of the FPRY while payments referred thereby are to be made as of April 1, 1952.

This Decree abrogates all the provisions contrary to it.

Belgrade, March 5, 1952

Signed by Josip Broz Tito, the Prime Minister of the FPRY, the Minister of the National Defence and Marshal of Yugoslavia

Dr. Pavle Gregoric, a Federal Minister and the President of the Council for Public Health and Social Welfare

(SLUZBENI LIST - Official Gazette - #11, March 7 1952)

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BELGIAN DELEGATE TO ZAGREB PEACE CONFERENCE LECTURES ON YUGOSLAVIA

The professor of history of art at the university of Brussels, and member of the Belgian Academy of Science, Henri Gregoire, who was a delegate at the Peace Conference in Zagreb, has given a lecture on Yugoslavia. Addressing a club of artists and writers in Tournais on his impressions of his stay in our country, Professor Gregoire emphasized that communism in Yugoslavia is an authentic communism born of the Liberation war. The leaders of this country, according to Mr. Gregoire, have fostered a spirit of independence which, philosophically and morally provides an explanation of the break with the Kremlin. The war and courageous break with the Soviet Union was accomplished by Yugoslavia entirely on her own. However, the desire for independence and peace which Yugoslavia demonstrated after the break with Russia has resulted in her becoming very much better acquainted with the outside world. This is shown by the holding of the Peace Conference in Zagreb at which representatives of the western world met - politicians, intellectuals, trades union officials and journalists.

(POLITIKA - 14 March, 1952)

PRESS CONFERENCE ON THE REORGANIZATION OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES

In the Directorate of Information of the government of FPRY a press conference was held yesterday morning. The assistant president of the Council for Legislation and the Development of People's Authorities Leo Gerskovic answered questions put by foreign news agencies and newspapers on the future organization and work of people's committees and of local authorities in our country. The press representatives were interested in the working methods of these authorities, their relations with other state organizations and in legislation in connection with this reorganization.

Yugoslav journalists were present at the conference.

(POLITIKA - 14 March, 1952)

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR IN YUGOSLAVIA VISITS COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND CULTURE

General Christobal Kardenas, Mexican Ambassador in Yugoslavia this morning visited the President of the Council for Science and Culture, Mr. Rodoljub Colakovic and presented him on behalf of the Mexican Embassy with 120 records of the Yugoslav radio-station. On the occasion of the presentation, at which the director of Radio Belgrade Vjekoslav Prpic was present, the Ambassador said:

"I am very glad to have the task of presenting to your Excellency, on behalf of my government and in token of its great friendship with the Yugoslav people, these 120 gramophone records of Mexican folk music, and of requesting that you broadcast them over the Yugoslav radio when convenient.

It is the wish of my government to deepen still more the traditional friendship which has always existed between our people and thus I beg you, Mr. President to accept this gift which my government has the pleasure of presenting to you as a token of respect towards the people of Yugoslavia".

Thanking the Ambassador for the gift, Minister Rodoljub Colakovic expressed his conviction that the cultural links between Mexico and Yugoslavia will continue to develop and strengthen.

(POLITIKA - 14 March, 1952)

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WORLD FEDERATION OF WAR VETERANS AND CARE ORGANIZATION WILL GIVE US
HELP TOWARDS THE PHYSICAL REHABILITATION OF OUR DISABLED MEN:
INTERVIEW WITH LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MILOJE MILOJEVIC WHO RETURNED FROM
PARIS YESTERDAY

Lt.-General Miloje Milojevic, President of the Chief Committee of the Union of War Disabled Veterans of Yugoslavia, arrived in Belgrade from Paris yesterday. As Vice-President of the Executive Committee of World Federation of War Veterans General Milojevic attended the meeting of the Executive Committee which was held on the 8th and 9th of March in Paris.

One of the main aims - the preservation of peace in the world.

On the question of a press representative what results has the Federation achieved since the Belgrade session of the General Assembly up till now and about the work of the Executive Committee itself, General Milojevic said:

- The Executive Committee and special commissions tried to carry out the decisions passed on that session. The greatest success is achieved in preparing the plan for rehabilitation of war disabled veterans. To this effect a significant meeting of physicians-orthopaedists will be held next month in Paris.

In this period the Security Commission was active. The Federation appeared to be a strong organisation whose main tasks are to maintain the peace in the world.

- Has the question of rehabilitation of our war disabled veterans been considered?

- Much time has been devoted to this question. Beside the aid which we shall receive through the CARE organisation the Federation itself will give full expert and material aid. It will, from its own resources procure equipment necessary for the Rehabilitation Centre of war disabled veterans, which is now being established in Belgrade. The more extensive plan of this aid is to comprise health officers of the United Nations Organisation.

Our protest against the trial at Lucca had a prompt response

On the question what has the Executive Committee decided in connection with the protest letter of Veterans' Union of People's Liberation War of Yugoslavia to the Committee concerning the trial of 52 partisans at Lucca, Milojevic answered:

- The Committee during its session received the telegram of our Veterans' Union. The Chairman acquainted the present delegates with the contents of the telegram and recommended that the discussion on this question should be postponed till later. On our intervention the protest has been put on the agenda, discussing later a lot about it. Because, had the proposal been accepted to determine later on the attitude of the Federation, it would not be able to affect the outcome of the trial. Our opinion is that in this case the Federation as an international organisation of war veterans, is under the obligation to intermediate, which was supported by other delegates. The Belgian delegate M. Neuve demanded that a commission should be set up at once whose members would go to Italy visiting the accused and examining the circumstances under which the trial at Lucca is being conducted. The Canadian delegate said that about this whole case he will immediately report to his government and in the name of Canadian War Veterans ask the government to be interested in the unjustifiable trial of former Italian partisans.

The Executive Committee as its representatives to the trial at Lucca sent the member of the French Resistance Movement M. Roget Parmelin and Gilbert Harrison, and at the same time is sending the text of the protest telegram to the Italian Veterans' Union, demanding it to assist the delegates in their tasks.

- I hope - concluded Miloje Milojevic - that they and the Federation will influence the course of the trial and improve the position of accused Italian partisans.

(POLITIKA, March 14, 1952)

SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF SERBIA: THE DEBATE ON THE PROPOSED SOCIAL PLAN FOR THE VOJVODINA AND KOSMET BEGINS TODAY

The Second Regular Session of the National Assembly of Serbia was opened yesterday. The session was opened by the President Isa Jovanovic who read the Ukase of the Praesidium of the National Assembly of Serbia on convening the Assembly. After this the agenda was adopted.

On the agenda of the Second Regular Session of the National Assembly is the debate on the proposed social plan of FPRY in pursuance of the Art. 21 of the Law on planned administration of national economy; draft law on social plans of the Autonomous province of the Vojvodina and Autonomous Region of Kosovo and Metohija; draft law on budgets of the Autonomous Province of the Vojvodina and the Autonomous Region of Kosovo and Metohija; draft law on compliance of the provisions on offences to the laws of the People's Republic of Serbia with the provisions of the Basic Law on Offences; draft law on amending the law on craftsmanship; approval of the decision of the Regional People's Committee of the Autonomous Region of Kosovo and Metohija on the amendments of the Art. 40 of the Statute of the Region; approval of the Decrees of the Serbian government passed between the First extraordinary and the Second regular session of the National Assembly, on the basis of the authorization under Art. 1 of the Law on empowering the government of Serbia to pass decrees concerning the National Economy; approval of the Ukase of the Praesidium of the National Assembly of Serbia which have been passed between The First extraordinary and the Second regular session; report of the Mandate-Immunity Committee; report of the administrative committee and the election of judges of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Serbia.

The meeting was concluded after having accepted the agenda and the next one was called for to-day at 9 a.m.

Objections on the proposed Social Plan of FPRY

The Committee for the Economic Plan and Finance of the National Assembly of PR Serbia discussed at its meeting, held the day before yesterday, objections by the Government of PR Serbia on the proposed Social Plan of FPRY. At the meeting a letter of the Government of PR Serbia to the National Assembly was read, in which it is emphasized that the accumulation from the proposed Social Plan of FPRY can be increased in PR Serbia by 6 billion 204 million dinars, and the provided wage fund and personal income of individual producers by 7 billion 967 million dinars. This increase of the wage fund and the personal income is the result of correction in the planned estimates, in the first place in personal spendings of individual producers, on the basis of the altered general price index of agricultural products. The national revenue for PR Serbia can be raised by 14 billion 171 million dinars. In the Federal Social Plan the national revenue of PR Serbia amounts to 316 billion and 729 million dinars. The Government of PR Serbia considers, however, that it should be 330 billion and 900 million dinars. The Director of the Chief Office for Planning of PR Serbia, Borivoje Romic, spoke about the main characteristics of the objections.

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THE EDUCATION AND AMUSEMENTS OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE: PARENTS AND CHILDREN

In the youth organisations and amongst the people whose profession has linked them up with youth, discussions often took place about who should bear the greatest brunt in education. It is not here the question of its purely professional part which is gained in schools and in the universities, (of course the school is here the most competent factor) but of that second part, which develops amongst youth a healthy spirit, taste, a feeling for that which is nice and useful, for a correct attitude and behaviour.

It is interesting to note, that in regard to this "question" - and it exists since the liberation, as a problem for itself - until a short time ago the opinions were divided. To make it clear it was known that something should be done but it was not known what to do and how. It was attempted to discover the road to it.

Here are some different opinions. In youth organisations, it was believed that the chief educational officers of the youth should be youth organisations and schools. Professors in the high schools were of the opinion that youth organisations in this regard cannot obtain any particular success, and thus they very often emphasise that the education depended mainly upon parents. And the parents? With due respect to exceptions, but more than 50% of them, on account of being too occupied with their work, were much happier if somebody else - either the school or the youth organisations took over the care of the education of their sons and daughters.

To harmonise all these opinions was not a simple matter. In this article of ours we have not the intention to make it, but to expose one of the reasons of strange occurrences and strivings amongst our youth, about which we have already written, and whose roots are in the irresponsible and unhealthy ideas of young men in regard to amusements in not making differences between the nice and the ugly, pleasant from unpleasant and useful from useless.

It is the question of parents, concerning their relation towards the children or vice versa, in fact about home education.

The youth organisation can offer to the young men an ideological orientation, (recreation, lectures, discussions and working action); it can give them the possibility to assess their capabilities (through different societies and sections: scientific, literary, etc.) The school gives a professional education. And the home education? Home education is given by the parents because the home is the place where every man spends the greatest part of his time.

In the home education of youth there are not and cannot be any rules. One thing is clear: home education begins from the earliest days and depends primarily on the parents and their conceptions of education, their characteristics and culture. It generally happens (with rare exceptions) that the children of the parents who like good reading (for which a particular proper library is not needed) come to love reading from their early youth. Through the books they come to love also music and art in general, technique, medicine or anything else which is useful to society. In this way they spend the greater part of their free time, which they would otherwise spend in the streets (often with bad society which for a young man is extremely infectious), spend at home, with their parents, increasing their culture and increase the horizons and knowledge and views on the world. And such young men and girls we will rarely see at the different uncultured places where they go there

out of curiosity you can be assured that they will never yearn again for such cheap amusements.

It is comprehensible that one cannot demand from a man to spend all day long, reading books, at concerts, in cinemas or in theatres. Youth demands jollity, amusements and recreation. Recreation develops the spirit, boldness in regard to relations with people and it has also a number of other good virtues. But in creating these amusements one should have a sense of proportion and feeling for all that which corresponds to the mentality of our people. We are not against jazz music. Jazz music has its own charms, but only the real one, and not the degenerated one, as we have the occasion often to see and listen to at dances in our towns.

In any case it is impossible to "rescind" by a decree unwished for amusements, because we would in this way come to the other extreme: that there would be no amusements at all. For the improvement of their quality time is necessary, but the parents can influence their children, to instil into them every day and carefully the criterion which will make the young people capable of assessing what is useful and what is not.

There exists also another "problem" in home education. Freedom, which youth has won during the war, when it showed itself that it is capable of deciding independently concerning its future, is very often interpreted in a monstrous way. The parents have a great deal of trouble with children when they, for example, forbid them to come in late at night. The children then try to "convince" them that these are not pre-war times when the parents could forbid the children to "think freely". And the cases are not rare that parents, in order that they should not seem old-fashioned in the eyes of the world, concede when confronted with such "arguments". And what results from all this? Young men, thanks to such home education do not think about anything, about their future and life, and begin to think only about amusements. These amusements in the first place they seek in youth organisations. There, they are alienated by dull conferences and lectures. In searching for amusements they come into touch with "ne'er do wells", where they gain a wrong picture of life. And the culmination of everything are coffee houses and bars. Therefore we must be also clear on this occasion what freedom is which youth gained in the liberation struggle. It is not freedom to "come home late at night" it is not freedom wasting ones time in coffeehouses and bars or becoming enthusiastic about degenerated dance steps. This freedom consists, so that youth can learn and work freely, that every young man can become that for which he is capable, to be able to develop his capabilities and his inclinations to the fullest possibility. But freedom alone is not sufficient. The one who wishes to enjoy its fruits must also work.

For the neglect of home education it is impossible to blame only the parents. In the first place, practically in every family today both the parents work and therefore they have not the time to devote as much attention to their children as necessary. Further war has disarranged many families. There are cases without number where the support and education is only taken on by one parent, father or mother, which anyhow is not an easy matter. There are also a number of other things which disturb the whole education of youth.

We have not the intention here to recommend a method of home education. This is an absolutely personal affair and the right of every parent to decide how and in what way he will educate his children. Our objective is only to establish that home education is of extreme importance to a young man and that this should not be neglected. Yet, one should not understand

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this as if home education is everything. Young men should not be shut up in houses between four walls. Lately, the creation of different societies for healthy amusements and recreation of youth has been taking place. Here are some examples: the Society "For Boy and Girl Mountaineers" whose objective is to develop mountaineering, then, the Association "Partisan" which will take care of physical culture, etc.

All these "forms" in education and recreation which youth can have at home, in schools, youth organisations and in societies, which are now being created, should be harmonised and accepted. And the parents, who care mostly for the future of their children should become the most active collaborators of all these institutions, societies and organisations which will take care of youth. If this is obtained, we can hope that we will soon offer to our youth all that which is needed for an overall development, which will train them still more for constructive work in the building of socialist society.

(POLITIKA - 14th March, 1952).

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FROM FOREIGN PRESS

THE USA AND THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE GREEK KING AND MARSHAL PAPAGOS

On March 6 the New York Times published an article by its Washington correspondent which aroused very great interest in political circles in Athens and in the Greek press. The writer of the article claimed that in America an anxiety was spreading because of the consequences of the disagreement between King Paul and Marshal Papagos. It was claimed in the article that this problem of Greece's internal policy could lead to a weakening of unity and a losing of morale of the Greek people and Army. According to the said article, the antipathy of King Paul towards Marshal Papagos seriously imperils Greece's further military development.

"The King's name", writes the paper, "is coupled with certain transfers, replacements and promotions of those senior army and police officers who were friendly disposed towards Marshal Papagos before the breaking out of the conflict between him and the Court in Spring of this last year.

"The danger which the Americans are detecting consists of the repetition of old accusations which may again make the Monarchy a subject of quarrels among the Greek political parties. Official American circles are hoping that King Paul will nevertheless raise the Throne above political parties before its security is seriously imperiled.

"The United States is justly interested in the preservation of the stability of the Greek political institutions in general and of the effectiveness of the Greek armed forces in particular. This is understandable because hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent on the creation of the Greek Army and on its training and equipment."

After then giving an entire history of the development of this conflict, the writer of the article emphasizes, "It is not without interest for the Americans that the attempt to throw out of the Greek Army and the security force the most capable officers, just because they are favourably disposed towards Marshal Papagos, is being considered a thought-out gesture in Athens."

The Greek Government has denied the assertions made in this article. It has declared that the assertion that the King is mixing in things and that he is particularly opposed to Marshal Papagos' movement is incorrect. The Government also does not admit the assertion made by the New York Times concerning the reasons for changes in the top-level positions in the Greek Army and police force.

The Athens press is giving priority to comments of these events. The papers are mostly debating the question of whether the assertion, made by the New York Times that the American official circles are particularly interested in this conflict, is correct or not.

The paper Eliniki Imera, which is close to the Government, claims that the said article is in effect only a manoeuvre of Marshal Papagos himself. "Papagos' followers have sent their agents to the USA", writes the paper, "and have managed to publish in the New York Times false reports concerning the situation in Greece."

Meanwhile the Athens paper Vima has published an article written by its Washington correspondent in which it is claimed that in the official circles in Washington there really exists an "anxiety" because of the events in Greece.